A VARIETY OF WAYS OF PRE.

PARING GRAPES AND APPLE

ILLUSTRATED FASHIONS



VER street attire creeping all manner of elaboration, stylish suit that is no somewhat showlly trimmed is of some rich or striking fabric. Of such materials there are many, for silks and velvets are now admitted along with shaggy woolens that, two months ago, were to be the only stythere are not

lish goods. Now few two - toned silks-black and red, green and red, blue and green-made up in street costumes. Usually these gowns show little trimming aside from stitched bands of silk or velvet, but the latter are indulged freely. Fancy coats of velvet or cloth may be worn over such dresses. Black silk often is seen. White usually trims it, and black and white striped materials are in considerable variety. Persian and Oriental embroideries look well on these stuffs. Invisible plaids in silk, as in cloth and velvet, are made in skirt and waist costumes, usually trimmed with any of the fancy braids in black or black and white, with cord ornaments or pendants of jet as finish. Lace is used, but not so freely as last spring. Embroidery and applique trimmings has replaced much lace. Black lace is being revived for

all grades of dresses. It looks especially

well on silk and light shades of velvet.

Velvets become each week more impressive in the stylish parade appearing in ncreasing numbers in gowns and coats. The suit composed of velvet skirts and cloth waist, trimmed with velvet to match the skirt, is just now very swagger. In to-day's second drawing, at the left, is one of these suits, black as to velvet, and fawn broadcloth as to the other portion. Velvets may be had in the piece beautifully appliqued with medallions of lace or passementerie. These make up richly and are much varied. One sketch here was light gray velvet, appliqued with black and white striped silk medallions, outlined with black silk chenile. Braid and chenile are used with astonishing freedom on these stuffs, yet the results are tasteful. Braid of mohair or silk is used in black on black velvet in large quantities. All the new braids are very flexible and may be arranged in complex designs whenever that is desired, as it often is. Velvet and fur gowns are splendid, the two materials blending finely. Short, loose jackets are made en suite with the skirt of lightcolored velvets. Buttons are a feature of their trimming. For example, see this initial picture, a tan velvet, with skirt panel and waistcoat effect of white moire, a gilt button holding each of the numerous tabs. Long and three-quarter velvet coats are numerous. A type has stole fronts and large drooping collars. The facing usually is of some handsome material, either silk, covered with heavy lace, or silk and satin embroidered or spangled and jetted. This type was pictured by the artist, its components being purple velvet, white moire, appliqued with black silk cord, chenile and jet ornaments. Such garnitures as are suitable for these stole ends are at times applied to the lower half of a velvet long coat and to its sleeves below the elbow. The result is rich and

Pendants in the form of silk, velvet or jet are characteristic of new embroideries. Coarse laces, such as Russian and Cluny, and jetted passementeries are in many vafor appliquing on very transparent mawith leaves. Mousseline de soie passemenothers in two tints and still others show | coats.

venetians and ladies' cloth are as correct is ever. Smooth cloths will stand almost any kind of elaborate trimming and may be worn on all occasions. In white, oyster and very delicate mauve, tans and grays these goods are stylish for dress ups. Some white gowns are made very elaborately for dinner or reception wear. One gown of white broadcloth and valenciennes lace had the upper part of the skirt lace strapped here and there with broadcloth, and the Spanish flounce was cloth beautifully appliqued with ecru lace medallions of heavy guipure. Gowns of light-weight materials very often are trimmed with lace tinted to match the gown's color. New designs of bolero and skirt suits are rather elaborately trimmed, especially as to skirts. Chenille is useful here, and may match the gown's color or contrast with it. Glossy cloths are very fine and thin. New black cloth gowns show applique band trimmings of black velvet edged with black silk braid. Bands of smooth cloth, silk or satin appear, too, as trimmings. The new cloth ribbon embroidered in Oriental colors

is a helpful item in dress decorations. In to-day's concluding picture is a representation of each of these grades of goods, the rough, the smooth and the coarse-woven. The first is pictured at the left, and was sage green zibeline and fine black silk cord, and the yoke being pleated white albatross. The gown of smooth fabric comes next, and was light tan broadcloth, black silk braid and black and white striped velvet. The I "The ten qualified and appointed make

chenille. Black, white, blue and brown are the shades in chiffon veilings, and the black and white combination is to be had with very fine mesh and dots, the latter either black or white. New York, Oct. 17.

TEN WOMEN INSPECTORS.

New Appointees Will Look After Sanitation in New York Tenements.

New York Tribune. Ten women sanitary inspectors will be installed to-day. This is the first time in New York that women have been officially appointed to such a position. Where formerly the inspection of tenement house health and morals was confined to the police, then to politically-appointed health officers, henceforth, thanks to the Tenement House Commission, right living of the city's poor will be under the supervision of technically trained men and women who have stood the test of rigid civil-service

Out of the 1,200 applicants who responded last spring on a call from the Tenement House Commission for sanitary officers, subject to civil-service examination, as provided by the tenement house law, a large proportion was women. The authorities were apparently unprepared for such a formidable feminine response, and when the candidates were assembled at the Industrial Palace the women were informed that special examination would be offered them at some future time. All out five women retired to await the special examnation. So severe was the first ordeal that one of the five dropped out before its com-

'Pessession is nine points of the law." said one of the aspirants. "We held official certificates entitling us to examination and were determined that day to fight it out with the men.' Thirty-three women took the special examination held later, and of that number

seven were qualified for positions and officially notified last week of their appoint-Of those who took the first examination with the men three qualified, two standing seventh in the list of 196 men. The special examination for the women covered the same ground as the original examination for men.



GOWNS OF THREE GBADES OF CLOTH.

a gown of delicate gray canvas suiting, with white panne velvet collar and white silk chenille embroidery.

Silk petticoats are very fanciful, many of them light colored. Canary and orange are favored shades. In many the main portion is dresden or brocaded silk, the flounce plain silk to match the upper part, another flounce of white point d'esprit appliqued with lace medallions or finished with gathare seen on all kinds of costumes. Spangled | ered rows of narrow silk and velvet ribbon. White chiffon or mousseline de soie rieties and widths. Black velvet leaves may be used in place of the point d'esprit. sprinkled with black jet or spangles are All are very fluffy at the bottom, and many are finished with several flounces, one covterials. White generally is the color of the ering another. Brocaded velvets are made fabric, and the whole gown is appliqued up in petticoats to be worn with handsome evening gowns. Scotch and invisible plaids teries are fine and rich. They are in ba- are liked for street wear, and are made tiste colors, black, white, black and white with a pleated flounce at the bottom decoand various tints. Wool laces are a stand- rated with several tiny ruffles or rose ruchby in bands, medallions, applique designs ings of satin or silk ribbon. Black and and insertions. Some are solid colors, white striped silks make fashionable petti-

From the standpoint of dress matters A lot of artistic effort has been expended | this is a grape year. Most of the known to the end that shaggy dress goods should varieties and some quite unknown are

NEW STANDARDS IN VELVET ATTIRE.

be attractive. Among the new examples | found in dress or hat trimmings. Grape

of these stuffs are remarkable combinations | designs appear in ribbons, velvets, silks

of colors, and much beauty in stripes, in- and chiffons, grapes decorate many dressy

visible plaids or polka dots. Two or three hats and embroidered and applique grapes

colors are chosen for these mixtures, but garnish gowns and coats. Shirtwaists of

the colors are so carefully blended that one | canvas and butcher's linen have fronts

rarely suspects more than two shades of heavily embroidered with such designs.

one color. Many mixtures have white Beautiful evening and dinner gowns of

spotted through. Some camels'-hair zibe- silk, velvet or transparent materials are

lines are not extremely shaggy, are much often covered with embroidered and ap-

thinner than the mixtures and their dif- pliqued grapes in various colors. Bunches

ferent colored grounds are sprinkled with of peaches with foliage are used on a few

long white hairs. Smooth materials, loose- hats, and an evening gown of white silk

Shaggy and hairy materials do not re- veils are plain with hemstitched edge

th cloths, and broadcloths, usually dotted with black or self-

small dots and very fine mesh. Chiffon

last grade of materials was represented by | an extremely capable body of women, said Tenement House Commissioner De Forest, when seen at his office, "and I shall be much surprised if they fail to do exceptionally efficient work. It is easier to get a higher grade of women than men for sanitary officers. The salary, \$1,200 a year, is higher for the educated, trained woman than for a man of the same equipment. Men of equal intelligence, training and scholarship as the women qualified for this position can command much higher salaries in other fields of work, consequently the position would have little attraction

The highest percentage was attained by Miss Mary B. Sayles, a graduate of Smith College. It is a gay plume in the cap of the advocates of higher education that a large proportion of the appointees are college bred. Miss Sayles is a teacher by profession, and is familiar with the tenementhouse conditions, having made special investigations for college settlement associations of Jersey City. She has also worked for the Brooklyn Bureau of Chari-

Dr. Margaret Brewster, second in percentage to Miss Sayles, was born in Indiana, educated in Kansas, and, after study in Paris, had no little success as church and concert singer. Later she took up the study of medicine. At the New York Infirmary for Women and Children she studied and practiced for two years before entering the medical school of Cornell University. Cornell conferred upon her the degree of doctor of medicine. Since her house practice, Dr. Margaret Brewster has come close to the poor, and she is in touch with the prevalent evils that tenementhouse law enforcement is expected to eradicate. She is at present assistant physician in the outdoor patient department at the Presbyterian Hospital, where often she has

as many as fifty patients a day.

Dr. Gertrude Light is a Milwaukee woman who, after taking her degree at the University of Wisconsin, entered the post-graduate course in medicine at Johns Hopkins University. She was one of the first class of women to be graduated from that medical school. Dr. Light conducts children's clinics at Bellevue Hospital. Miss Anna L. Nevins has studied abroad and at Columbia University. A teacher and a linguist, her knowledge of many

foreign tongues will be of great service in

Barnard College will be represented by Miss Jeanette Moffet, a special student in history and economics. Miss Moffet had charge of the department of social economics at the Paris Exposition of 1900. From the South comes Miss Emily W. Dinwiddle, a graduate of the University of Virginia. She is also a teacher, and has been investigator of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians. Miss Dinwiddie is now an assistant agent and investigator or the New York Charity Organization Society and compiler of its present directory of charities.

Vassar College comes to the fore with Miss Helen D. Thompson, one of its early A. B.'s. Officially connected for some time with the Charity Organization Society of New York, Miss Thompson recently took the position of sanitary inspector of the Civic Sanitary Association of the Oranges, N. J., which she will leave to take up the work of the Tenement House Department. A normal school graduate and a teacher is Miss Mildred B. Fairfield. She was principal of the City Training School at Lewiston, Me., and Manchester, N. H. Miss Fairfield was recently appointed inspector and supervisor of the People's University Extension Society of New York. A music teacher and a graduate of the New York School of Philanthropy is Miss Christine L. Kuntz. She is a sister of George F. Kuntz, the authority on jewels and collector of the famous Pierpont Morgan collection at the Museum of Natural

The uniform which will be worn has not yet been decided upon.

Love Triumphant.

Helen's lips are drifting dust: llion is consumed with rust; All the galleons of Greece Drink the ocean's dreamless peace; Lost was Solomon's purple show Restless centuries ago; Empires died and left no stain-Babylon, Barbary and Spain-Only one thing, undefaced, Lasts, though all the world lie waste, And the heavens are overturned Dear, how long ago we learned!

Sound that lives when sounds are done, Music that rebukes the birds, Language lovelier than words, Hue and scent that shame the rose, Wine no earthly vineyard knows, Ocean more divinely free Than Pacific's drainless sea, Stience stiller than the shore, Swept by Charon's stealthy oar-Ye who love have learn't it true. Dear, how long ago we knew!

COEDUCATION NEEDED IN ORDER TO KEEP MEN IN DUE RESTRAINT.

Effort to Awaken Girls to an Interest | water. Wipe dry on a dry towel; rub with in Farm Life-Practical Col-

The advocates of coeducation and of higher education of women are having discouraging time of it nowadays, says | selling off cheap are useful for this pur-American Medicine. There is a reactionary spirit everywhere manifest, and the worst is that facts seem to justify it. At the twenty-one universities of Germany the attendance of women was last year over 1,200, but has now sunk to 887. In Berlin there are 370, in Leipsic 53, in Bonn 84, etc. Leipsic, Halle and others have decided not to recognize the diplomas of the girl colleges of Russia, and Konigsberg has practically excluded women from its medical department. Only 14 women took a degree in 1901, and of these 8 were from North America and 5 from Germany. Three were medical graduates. At the University of has been in existence for the past decade, Helsingfors women have enjoyed full privileges for thirty years, the total attendance in this time having been 749. Only 12 per cent. of these have taken examinations, while the average for men is 40 per cent. "Nearly all professors agree that the zeal of the women after a few years begins to lag, and they fail to attain their end." All of which should have been expected and does not warant disappointment or reactionism. The good results of higher education of women are not in degreetaking. One might say that they are manifest in degree-giving-the higher and broader degree of social elevation, purity and progress. Education makes a woman a better mother, and it is the good mothers that produce great sons. Women at the universities, at least, have a vast influence in civilizing the men there, and for this poor reason, if not for others, they should be kept there. The old savagery of male pride is evident in the matter, and all old savageries "die hard."

Brains and Bread.

Philadelphia Ledger.

the painter Opie was once asked. "With brains," was the reply.

Something like a year ago two young college women in Cambridge decided that even so matter of fact a thing as a loaf of bread is better if "mixed with brains." Forthwith they opened a model bakery and proceeded to show that not only is there art, but a great deal of science in turning out a loaf of bread that hygienically is just what it ought to be.

These young women are in charge of the exhibit of the laboratory kitchen in the women's department at the Mechanics' fair, which is now open in Boston: Miss Bertha Stevenson, the head of the bakery, graduated at Converse College, South Carolina, making a specialty of chemistry, and then took a year of post-grad-uate study at Radcliffe. Miss Frances Eliot, her assistant, comes from Toronto. She took a special course in chemistry at the university in the Canadian city. Instead of pressing into the overcrowded ranks of the teaching profession, the two young college women undertook to supply the community with pure and wholesome bread, made on strictly scientific principles. In addition to making common bread beautifully, the young women manufacture malted bread and bread sticks.

"It is rather an unusual occupation for college women to go into," one of them aptly said; "but the world needs the common necessities done well. If the colleges can make all the young women who enter their doors disciples who will go forth imbued with a belief such as

this, even the strenuous opponents of woman's higher education must become enthusiastic converts to the cause.

Care of the Hands.

Southern women of the old school greatly prize the following treatment to whiten the hands, which is also an absolute cure for chapped hands. Melt and strain three kidneys. There must be three ounces after straining. Harden and melt again, adding, while hot, an ounce of real yellow beeswax, and a quarter of an ounce of camphor gum, stirring till smooth. When cool spread the mixture in a pair of large gloves, kid or cotton, and force the hand and fingers into the mass. Sleep in the gloves, wiping the hands clean next morning without washing them. This sounds disagreeable, in not washing, but hands can be wiped clean from a bath of oil or toilet cream. The woman who gave the recipe wrote that it would make the hardest hand soft and

the brownest hand white." To have fine, flexible hands for piano or any other purpose soak them a few minutes in warm soapsuds made from Castile or any good oil soap, using some oat meal, corn meal, bran or almond meal to soften the skin and cleanse it from the grime of housekeeping, gardening, golf or doing nothing in a soft coal atmosphere. Wash the hands next in tepid water, using soap and brush all over. While wet, rub them minutes, opening and shutting the hands, to their factory, where hand loom products bending the fingers back and forth and lare finding a revival. The same loom is

snapping the joints. Rub a little sweet oil or toilet cerate into the skin when dry and draw on a pair of rather loose, clean kid gloves. The dreadfully soiled gloves women will think good enough to sleep in are enough in themselves to produce a settled grime of the skin. Toilet gloves of kid should be washed weekly in gasolene and rinsed in clean gasolene. In the morning, if hands are sensitive to the cold, or have rough work to do, wash them the last thing at the toilet with soap and warm cerate, cold cream or oil, which are desirable in the order named, and wipe off carefully. Lastly, keep the hands warm, even if it is necessary to wear gloves with the finger tips cut off, to write, sew or work in. With a weak circulation the hands will be cold, blue and given to cracks which hold the dust, and always look as if the owner washed them only once a day The smooth, white lisle summer gloves now pose. The best housekeeping wear is a snug mitten, run up from the legs of old white cotton stockings. Of course, a clean pair every day is indispensable, but they wash easily, and as housework gloves must be more or less, cotton does not grow hard in drying, like leather or kid gloves.

The "New" Woman on the Farm.

Boston Transcript. There is considerable significance in the fact that this year over fifty girls have have thus announced their intention to adhere to country life. The college, it seems, but girls have only recently been admitted. | turn out and serve with whipped cream. The character of the instruction available to the girl students is suggestive. The course presented emphasizes the sciences of botany, chemistry, physics and geology requiring during the freshmen and sophomore years at least two terms' work in each of them. Boys and girls work together, it seems, throughout about twothirds of the entire course, which includes study in language, mathematics, science, civics, and considerable technical work. In the case of the girls cooking, laundrying and sewing are substituted for carpentry, blacksmithing and veterinary science. The girls, too, give more attention to household art, home economy and domestic hygiene than to the business aspect It is happily the chief purpose of the col-

lege to awaken in its entire student body a keen interest in farming, farm life, the farm house and farm society. Both boys and girls are taught to plan farm buildings and how to lay out the grounds artistically. Considerable attention is given to the furnishing of houses, to literature, music and movement is being watched with keen interest by agriculturists and educators. It | hot. is evident that should it prove successful the innovation will spread to other agricultural States. Its influence, one readily apprehends, is apt to be social as well as agricultural in character. Heretofore one great drawback to farming has been the difficulty of keeping the farmers' sons on the farm. With trained and educated girls enthusiastically taking up the profession of farming, it is pointed out that life in the country would take on a new charm and that the exodus of young men to cities would be materially lessened. It is difficult to forecast the outcome. But it is pleasant to think that we may be coming close to the long-sought solution of the problem of cities.

A Guessing Contest.

Collier's Weekly. A new and jolly game, somewhat on the old-fashioned bean-bag order, is called "Feeding the Greedy Frog." Sketch on a sheet of heavy cardboard a gigantic frog and in oils paint it as realistically as your artistic talent permits. Allow several days for the sketch to dry. Cut out the frog's mouth and stand it up with a wooden prop as patent medicine advertisements are arranged. On the evening of the party place the frog across a corner. Provide a dozen bean bags small enough to easily enter the frog's mouth. Draw a chalk line seven or eight feet from the frog. Station your guests there and allow each one three consecutive chances at tossing the bags into the frog's mouth. The game may be kept up as long as it proves entertaining. Place some one beside the frog to keep tally of successful throws, the prizes going to the guests with the largest scores. A guessing contest young folks enjoy is "A Geography Stroll." Turn your guests loose, each provided with a card and pencil, in a room full of objects, scattered promiscuously, which suggest countries, towns, rivers or mountains. The prizes are awarded to the guessers of the largest number of geographounces of lamb suet, or tallow from beef | ical points. A cigar lying on a tray will suggest Havana to the clever boy or girl, the stunning Niagara poster would be reminiscent of Buffalo, a bird in a cage would

At the Women's Fair.

remind one of the Canary islands, a cork

in a bottle of Cork, a cup and saucer of

China, a granite paperweight of Little Rock

and so on as far as ingenuity will carry

one. The success of this contest lies in

making the exhibit of geographical sugges-

tions as unobtrusive as possible

New York Evening Sun. The old-fashioned bedspreads ("kivers." people long ago called them) displayed in one of the booths are made by an old woman rescued from a Michigan poorhouse. She and her husband learned the trade of Paisley shawl weaving in Scotland long years ago. Until the shawls went out of fashion, twenty or more years ago, the couple earned a living with their loom. After that the wolf prevailed until two newspaper women discovered the survivor with almond oil, and work them for three of the pair and her loom and added them

Little Lessons in Economy

Grapes are undoubtedly one of the most | cipal feature of a dish or in combination

FOR THE TABLE.

excellent of fruits. Being one of the first fruits eaten by mankind they have always been held in high esteem from antiquity down to the present time. Several hun- table is in some form of dessert. dred varieties of the grape are now cultivated. To enjoy them fully and derive the in many ways. The skin and seeds are very indigestible and should always be rejected, although the skins may be used when the fruit is cooked to a pulp, as in jam or marmalade, as the skins are rendered soft as the pulp.

Grapes Jellied with Rice.-Wash and clean two cupfuls of grapes, not overripe, in deep earthen dish, sprinkle over them half taken up the study of scientific farming at | a cup of plain boiled rice, sweetened with the Minneapolis College of Agriculture and half a cup of sugar, pour half a cup of water over them, cover closely with a plate and bake in the oven slowly for two hours. When done set away to get very cold, then

Grape Preserves.-Pulp the ripe grapes, keeping skins separate. Boil the pulps thoroughly in very little water, and put through a sieve to remove seeds. Measure pulp and skins and put over with half as much sugar. Boil about twenty minutes, put in cans boiling hot and seal.

Grape Catsup .- To four quarts of grapes add one quart of vinegar, put over the fire and boil up thoroughly. Strain through a sieve, put juice over a slow fire and add two quarts of sugar and one tablespoon each of ground cloves and cinnamon. Bring to a boil and seal.

Unfermented Grape Juice .- Put ripe grapes in a double boiler, adding no water. as well as an expensive utensil. Cook until skins are thoroughly broken, strain social culture, with the general thought "of Measure the juice, put over in a porcelain batter with flour and eggs beaten until making the farm home the most attractive | kettle and when boiling add one-half as | thick, with a cup of pulverized sugar and a

> Grape Cordial.-When blackberries are scarce make your cordial by adding to each quart of unfermented grape juice one tablespoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Boil up and seal. For sum-

most useful, as it may be utilized in such | minutes. Serve while warm. a great variety of ways either as the prin-

used for the covers as for the shawls. One | She is well posted with regard to opera. of the prettiest covers is of soft rose color | music, having attended opera performances and white wool in a quaint pattern combining stags in a stream, oak leaves and trained in singing. At the beginning of squirrels munching nuts. Later the ex- the season she makes a list of the operas quisite palm-leaf designs of the Paisley shawls in the rich old colors are to be in

troduced into the covers. The "factory" where the old woman works is the barn of an ancient homestead. In it half a dozen rag carpet looms are turning out draperies, rugs and hangings. Cool greens, soft reds and pretty yellows characterize the ones shown in the booth. They are produced in colors and tones to harmonize with wall covers and hangings. in stripes and mixtures there is a hint of the old "hit and miss" pattern, but a total absence of the vicious and warlike clashings of the traditional rag carpet. Wide variations are possible in the weave, the and firmest fabrics being turned out from the same loom. The carpet is used for separate rugs, as a filling with Oriental | she is a born teacher. rugs, for dadoes in Colonial rooms, couch covers and the like. Materials in cotton or wool are the best and colors fast, so that scrubbings and baths can free them from

An Incident of the Lunch Counter. Philadelphia Press.

She was one of those inscrutable women who remind you of a cat-not a soft, purry tabby, but a vicious little animal that would scratch. She had just finished eating a table d'hote luncheon in a department store restaurant. The dining room was crowded and people were awaiting their turns near other people's chairs.

Seeing that this woman had completed her luncheon, another woman stepped behind her chair and was patiently waiting for her to vacate the place, which she supposed would be in a few moments, as the last drop of coffee had been drained from her cup and the waitress had brought her change.

The woman at the table started to rise. The other woman sighed a breath of relief. But suddenly she sat down again in her chair and a cunning triumph crept into her eyes and lurked about her mouth. "I'll have another cup of coffee," she said

It was brought and slowly sipped. The woman behind the chair patiently waited, thinking she might soon be finished. But just before the coffee was gone the waitress was again beckoned.

"Bring me a piece of strawberry shortcake," she said, and as she waited she out of here until I get ready." The woman behind the chair said to her-

can. It is not costing me anything. When the shortcake was about half disposed of the woman sat back in the chair and refused to eat another bite until the waitress brought her another cup of cof-fee. Then she ate the last bite and drank some of the coffee. What was left she slyly spilled and made a big brown pool on the

cloth before her.

Then she leisurely rose and offered her seat to the lady behind her. As plain as words her eyes flashed, "Anway, I've kept you waiting a long while and soiled the cloth where you will have to eat." But the message she received from the other woman's eyes in turn made her lower her face and slink away like Ignorance be-As she walked toward the elevator she glanced back. To her chagrin, the woman stitching on yokes and undersleeves. was not sitting before the wet table at all, but was accepting a seat vacated by a gentleman who had been quietly watching the exhibition of the generosity of woman to

The Men.

[The writer of these verses was a visitor this many courses she listened for hours to the discussion of the topic, "Is Society an Organism or an Organization?" The experience inspired her to drop into these rhymes:]

They say that women's clubs are deep Beyond all comprehension. That women take a mental leap, With brains at a loose tension Right straight at knowledge's very heart And scatter it to flinders. Then coolly land without a smart Surrounded by Truth's cinders-

Did you ever hear the men?

They say that women almost sink Beneath the weight of learning When their clubs meet, they only think They'll try to be discerning. But flounder wildly in the mass Of facts on all known matters, And though from chaos they may pass They leave the theme in tatters—

What of the men?

They say that women lose their head When meeting opposition. With voices high and faces red, They seem bent on perdition.
They glare about with angry scowls
When silenced for the minute.
They argue wild in shrillest howls
When told that they're not "in it"—
But then—
So do the men.

L'ENVOI. To find the darkest, hidden deeps Of topsy turvy learning, Opacous thought with sudden leaps Toward questions new and burning. Or view on themes so very wise And cautiously related That one cannot to save his eyes Say what the club has stated— Go hear the men.

-The Club Woman. Enterprising Woman.

A Long island woman who is well educat-

with other food materials. While it may be used in other ways the most popular and common method of serving it on the

Grated Apple Pudding.-Grate seven large tart apples, beat the yolks of six most benefit from eating them they should | eggs with two cups of pulverized sugar unbe served raw, but they give a very pleas- til thick like batter, and add the grated ant variety in the bill of fare when cooked apples. Add a dozen stale lady fingers grated; the grated peel of one lemon and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and folded in carefully; strew blanched, chopped almonds over the top of the pudding and bake in a greased pudding basin until set or firm in the middle. Eat with cream.

Apple Slump .- Measure a quart of sifted flour, add two teaspoons of baking powder and a level teaspoon of salt. Sift all well together and then rub in a tablespoon of shortening. Mix with sufficient cold milk or water to make a very soft dough, softer than for biscuit. Mix with the dough two quarts of finely sliced apples. Spread a baking dish or pan thickly with butter, pour in the slump, having it about half an inch thick. Put bits of butter over the top and bake in a quick oven. You may add a little sugar and two or three eggs to this dough if you desire a change. Eat hot with sugar and cream.

Stuffed Apples Baked-Pare as many large tart apples as are needed, cut off the tops to be used for covers. Now carefully scrape out the inside without breaking the apples. Mix the scrapings with sugar, cinnamon, raisins, a few blanched and pounded almonds, or choped nuts, the grated peel and a little of the juice of one lemon, or use a little white wine instead of lemon juice. Fill the apples with this mix-A stone jar set in a big iron kettle is just ture, but back the piece for the lid on each apple. Grease a deep dish, set the apples in this with a very little water, and stew through cheesecloth, but do not squeeze. a few minutes, in the meantime make a much sugar, put up and seal while boiling | cup of sifted flour. Pour this over the apples and bake. Eat hot or cold, with or

without cream or sauce. Apple Souffle.-Bake six large tart apples until tender, scrape out the pulp and beat until smooth. Allow one tablespoon fine sugar for each apple, add the grated rind mer complaint and dysentery this is ex- of one and the juice of two lemons. Beat the whites of two eggs stiff and add slowly The apple is one of the most wholesome | the apple pulp, sugar and lemon juice. Pour of our native fruits and without doubt the into earthen pudding dish and bake fifteen

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since early childhood, and has been well scheduled for production in New York and also notes the famous singers who are to take part in them. Then she issues a circular announcing that she is prepared to form a class of women for the purpose of acquiring familiarity with the plot and the music of the respective operas. The instruction takes the form of a talk, illustrated with piano and vocal excerpts from he opera under discussion, rendered by the lecturer. Opera matinee or evening parties are made up by the members of the class, all of whom are residents of suburban district, and their enjoyment of the performance is adequate return for the time expended in the study of the plot most diaphanous materials and heaviest and music. As for the instructor, she derives both pleasure and profit from her work, for music is her special hobby and

Odds and Ends.

To remove old paint spots from glass, heat vinegar to boiling, dip a cloth in it, and rub the spots until they disappear. One-half cupful of sweet cream is added by certain New England housewives to the baked beans pot about a half hour before it is taken from the oven.

Nothing in the way of a bright and becoming dress for a young girl can be more effective than a waist of Tartan taffeta

silk that tones well with the dress skirt. Orientals, who understand the niceties of eating from a hygienic standpoint much better than we of the Occident, always take salt with their cheese. After one becomes addicted to the salt and apple habit, they feel that apples should never be eaten in any other way.

Put a drop or two of glycerine or sweet oil in the crevice about the tight stopper. In an hour or two the stopper will be Dip jelly tumblers in boiling water and

fill them while still scalding hot. This prevents the glasses from cracking and aids the jellying process. A convenience for the sunny window in the library, nursery or kitchen is a broad, stout board, fixed at the height of the sill

and fastened up or let down by an attach-

A fairly sizable piece of black velveteen, perhaps a quarter of a yard, makes the most satisfactory brush for silk that dan be had. It removes the dust perfectly, and yet does not injure the fabric.

Among the latest hat models from Paris thought to herself, "She can't make me get | are those of black Lyons velvet trimmed with draperies of black Chantilly lace, black velvet rosettes and black enamel self, "Well, I can stand it as long as she | buckles set with sparkling French brilliants.

> An excellent filter can be made from a common flower pot. Close the opening with a sponge, then put in an inch thick layer of powdered charcoal, an inch layer of silver sand, two inches of gravel and small

> Table oilcloth makes a capital cover for schoolbooks. It is especially useful in the large family, where schoolbooks, as well as cloths, are "hand-me-downs." Paper, silesia and so on wear out, but oilcloth will outlast the book. Coarse twist or saddlers' silk is used this

> season to make French knots down the sides of the bodice front and the panels of the skirt, or the tiny bands of an evening bolero, or to form latticework or brier

For the young woman who sings and who occasionally finds herself hoarse at a critical moment the remedy used by a famous prima donna is suggested-the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth. This is much better than the oft-prescribed lemon juice, whose effect is but temporary.

To remove mud splashes from soft dress winter at the annual banquet of the chief club | material, leave until thoroughly dry, then for men in a certain district. After a dinner of | rub gently with a dry corn cob; it will not roughen the goods as a brush does. Lake or sea sand will freshen velvet and remove the dust. Apply fine sand quite freely, then brush until none remains, always brushing the pile the wrong way.

A specialty of one of the art embroidery shops is serim bags for soiled fine handkerchiefs and neck bands. They are sheer and pretty and suitable for their purpose, the open mesh of the fabric keeping the bag airy. They are faced with art sateens in plain colors, or gay cretonnes of flower designs, the draw strings being bands of the trimming material.

Transparent collars are still worn with fancy waists and evening toilets. Some of these are composed of narrow bands of insertion joined together with silk racheting about a third of the width of the lace bands. Two rows of the lace and two of the racheting form a proper height for the collar, which is mounted on a skeleton frame of feather bone.

Tailors and dressmakers are using buttons to decorate skirt seams, bodices and coats. A choice set of buttons, which have a practical use assigned to them, add to the appearance of any gown or jacket, but few decorations are in worse taste than buttons for which there is no real use. Hand-painted buttons from French, and particularly those of Louis XIV design, are much sought after just now and command a very high

Two extremes rule among the autumn and winter hat models, says a New York paper. One style in large plaque shape arches down over the face, the trimming massed far forward on both brim and crown, weighting the hat just here to an inartistic degree—this fashion, of course, being carried to excess. The other style shows the brim of the hat picture, the halo of draped silk, velvet, chiffon, feathers, etc., forming a very effective background for the face. The plateau shapes, however, ed along musical lines has turned her train-ing to good account in a financial way, greater numbers than last year.

FOR AUTUMN WEAR.



Shirtwaist 4000.-Five-gored Skirt 3881.

Shirtwaist suits are much in vogue worn | The waist pattern 4000 is cut in sizes for with boas of furs or feathers which give just sufficient warmth. This smart example is made of wood brown velvet cord, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure. The quantity of materials equally well.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is: For waist, 3% yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide; for skirt, 10% yards 21 inches wide, 10½ yards 27 inches wide, or 6 yards 44 inches wide.

For patterns of the two garments illus-trated above send 10 cents for each (coin or stamps.)
Cut out illustration and inclose it in letter.
Write your name and address distinctly and state number and size wanted. Address
Patterr, Dept., The Journal,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Allow one week for return of pattern.

ly woven, with designs in hairy threads all | crepe de chine is beautifully appliqued with over them are seen. Basket and granite large silk peaches and foliage, but peaches weaves reappear, many of the latter ex- aren't in it with the grape crop. There's a sight that blinds the sun. ple is made of wood brown velvet cord, and is exceedingly effective, but the model tremely pretty. A new material in rather | Vells are draped around the hats in such suits zibeline, cloth, cheviot, velveteen and smooth cloth is woven with a coarse round a way as to shade the eyes in front and all the season's materials equally well. thread and finished with a fancy selvage fall over the hair at the back. Black and of several colors blended. This selvage is cream chantilly designs are used, the flowto be used as trimming when the goods is ers very large and coarse. New veils have